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from him specimens reached H. Cosson of Paris, one of which came into the hands of Dr. Gray and is now at Cambridge. Later, it was found by Prof. Harvey in Arkansas. And, last of all, I had the good fortune to discover it not long since amongst unnamed species in the herbarium of Mr. E. A. Rau of Bethlehem, Pa. The specimens, five in number, were brought by his cousin, Mr. Robert Rau, from Moraviantown, Canada, eighty miles west of Niagara Falls.

Of the other plants gathered at the little lake, the most noteworthy are *Juncus pelocarpus* (known before as existing in Pennsylvania in a single bog of Monroe County), *Eleocharis olivacea* (new to the State) and, strangest of all, an *Artemisia* which closely resembles the European *A. Pontica*, but cannot be determined positively for lack of flowers. A foot or less in height, it covers a space of several rods square on the bank of the lake shore, in the heart of the wilderness, remote from fields, farm-houses and roads of any kind. How it was ever carried to such an out-of-the-way spot is a problem very hard to solve. The same thing, in the same condition, was collected by me, some years ago, on an embankment of the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad below Frenchtown, N. J., but its occurrence there can easily be accounted for.

THOS. C. PORTER.

Botanical Notes.

Is Solidago serotina, Ait. var. gigantea, A. Gray, a Hybrid? During the autumn, I collected seeds of *Solidago serotina*, Ait. var. *gigantea*, A. Gray, near Ithaca. In examining them with a view to selecting some of them to plant, they were all found to be infertile. The achenia were, to all external appearances, perfectly developed, but no embryo was found in any of them. So far as it goes this may be evidence of this variety being a cross between two other species, although it by no means proves it to be so. The plant is intermediate between *S. serotina*, Ait. and *S. Canadensis*, L. I have carefully examined specimens of both species and have failed to detect any character in the variety which may not be found in one of the species. Moreover, both of the species grow with the variety. To prove by direct crossing that one species crossed with the other will produce the variety, would be the only way in which to prove absolutely the supposition. Seeds of the two species collected at the same time and the same place, were fertile; the plants of the variety seemed to be healthy and strong.

If further observation should prove that the seeds of this plant are always infertile, this, taken with the place of growth, and the intermediate character, would be evidence enough, at least to suggest that *S. serotina*, Ait. var. *gigantea*, A. Gray is *S. serotina*, Ait. × *S. Canadensis*, L.

Cornell University. W. W. ROWLEE.

Aristolochia clematitis. I have recently received some specimens of this plant, collected near the centre of this county, with the information that it threatens to become a pest. Gray's Manual, 6th Edition, gives but one locality, that near Ithaca, N. Y.

It would be interesting to know, if attainable, the history of the introduction of this plant in each locality, and also the date when first noticed.

Melia Azederach. A specimen of this tree which had been grown as a pot-plant for about four years, was set in the open ground in the spring of 1888, and has since been thriving without any protection other than that of situation, producing both flowers and fruit the past two seasons. It stands near the southwest corner of the house, and is sheltered from all northerly winds. The locality is near Chester, or a little south of latitude 40°.

Of course our last two winters have been very mild, but has it ever been known to survive the winter so far north in any other locality?

Delaware Co., Pa. WILLIAM TRIMBLE.

Flaveria Contrayerba, Pers. This plant was collected by Mr. B. F. Bush near Courtney, Mo., far north of its recorded range. In all its gross aspect it agrees fully with the herbarium specimens under this name. Yet, the heads are five-to-eight-flowered, not "three-to-five-flowered;" and the ligule *does* slightly exceed the disk flowers. If the characterization of this species in the Synoptical Flora is absolute, then this must be a different species. But since the outward appearance of the plant from Missouri agrees so fully with *Flaveria Contrayerba*, and with no other species, I have after long hesitation decided to put it here. This in view of the well-known fact that the number of florets in the Compositæ frequently varies. The Syn. Flora puts *F. Contrayerba* under species with three-to-five-flowered heads, while the Missouri plant has them five-to-eight-flowered. Further, the typical plant is said to have "ligule not exceeding disk or wanting;" in this plant the ligule does exceed the disk flower, as stated. It would certainly seem possible, and probable, that this character might be subject to the same variation as the number of florets. Rather than make it a new species, therefore, or even a new variety, I have assumed that the assigned distinguishing characters must be subject to variation, and that the Missouri plant is still this species. JOHN M. HOLZINGER.

U. S. Dept. Agric.

Specimens of Halorageæ desired. The subscriber being engaged in a special study of the North American Halorageæ, wishes to examine plants of the family from all parts of the country, and will be greatly obliged to any of his correspondents or other botanists who will supply him with specimens.

Columbia College, Feb. 24. THOMAS MORONG.

Phlox bifida, again. Since the appearance in the November number of the BULLETIN of my note entitled, "Geographical Distribution of *Phlox bifida*," I have received specimens and communications which go to show than it has a more extended range than has been assigned to it. I have received specimens from J. J. Davis, of Racine, Wis., who informs me that they were collected on the sandy banks of Cedar River, at Vinton, Ia., where it grew abundantly. Prof. Beal, of Agricultural College, Mich., has sent me specimens collected by C. F. Wheeler the past season, on the shore of Klinger Lake, St. Joseph Co., Mich. As yet I have received no confirmation of a Missouri habitat. I would be glad to hear from any botanist who knows of its existence in that State.

FRANK E. MCDONALD.

Review of Foreign Literature.

Leitfaden der Botanischen Mikroskopie. Wilhelm Behrens. Braunschweig Harald Bruhn, Oct. 1890.

It may be desirable to call the attention of the readers of the